

Titusville Morning Herald.

Titusville, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

SPREADING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE

Varieties.

The Reading *Advertiser* states that Mrs. Jefferson Davis is residing at South Bethlehem, Pa.—The boats well, on the Rosker Farm, was drilled to the depth of 717 feet in thirty-eight working days.

John E. Dunn, an old & respected citizen of Rochester, for many years engaged in the clothing trade, departed this life on Monday last.

The M. E. Sunday School had a picnic in Abbott's Grove yesterday. The scholars were out in force, the day was exceedingly pleasant, and the air passed off very happily.

The Erie Conference of the M. E. Church, now in session at New Castle, Pa., have elected the following persons as delegates to the General Conference: Eva, W. F. Day, H. W. Matby, R. H. Huburt, R. A. Caruthers, E. J. Baker, G. W. Clark, J. Greer, and J. Poeta.

The Baptist Church of Meadville, was crowded to overflowing, on Sunday evening.—The Rev. Mr. Austin delivered an interesting and instructive discourse on the origin and progress of sacred music. The class of the Normal Academy of Music was present, under the direction of Prof. Perkins, and officiated as a choir.

The Richardson gold mine at Madoc, Canada, is to be opened this week and active operations commenced there by the parties who own it. All legal questions are settled. A crushing machine is now on the way from New York to the mine. This announcement gives a new impetus to operations in the gold region and strangers begin to flock toward the mines.

The Commissioners have decided to hold the State Fair at Pittsburgh, during four days of the last week of September, the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th. There was a great deal of competition for the honor of location, before the final decision of the Commissioners, Monongahela county and Philadelphia bidding high.

The Genesee College (Methodist) at Lima, N. Y., is to be removed to Syracuse, on condition that the middle conference, embracing Syracuse, shall raise endowment funds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the proposed one hundred thousand dollars, city bonds—the trustees agreeing to take with the College the amount of two hundred thousand dollars—making the entire assets of the college, at removal, five hundred thousand dollars.

Santa Anna.

This doughty Mexican has at last got to the end of his tether. Having once tasted the sweets of power, he could not be content to lead an obscure and forgotten life. Old age has been creeping on him for years; he has lost his limb; he was in an affluent circumstance, but still he pined for the halls of the Montezumas, and turned with discontent from the bull fights and the operas of Havana, and all the luxuriant surroundings of his Cuban home. With French intervention in Mexico, Santa Anna thought his time had come. He denounced Maximilian as a usurper, and tendered his sword to the Liberal party; but when they rejected his proffered leadership, he wheeled around and was ready to serve the Emperor in any capacity. Moving with no better reception in that quarter, he came to this country, infatuated with our Government and contended with the Fenians. His money, of course, attracted a swarm of parasites to his person, and the ambitious old fool has no doubt been fattened into the idea that with proper expenditures and manipulations he could set up his banner at Vera Cruz and march in triumph to the Capitol. But his first expedition is likely to prove his last. He sailed from New York in an American vessel, and arriving at Vera Cruz, which was still in the hands of the Imperialists, he undertook to forestall and prevent its surrender to the Liberal forces, which was then threatening it. Santa Anna pretended that he had the protection of the United States Government and of Maximilian, his assuming command, and that our Government would assist him with men and money. Commanding Regt., the Tacum, a vessel in the naval service of this country, as a final resort to prevent Santa Anna from mounting civil war in the name of the United States, compulsorily put him on board his vessel, the Virginia, and required him to leave Vera Cruz. Had Santa Anna possessed a bit of prudence, he would have immediately put to sea, and renounced his insane project, but the Virginian continued to hover on the coast, carrying on hostile and treacherous correspondence, until he was forcibly taken prisoner by the Liberales at the port of Sis. The report that he had suffered death is premature. Mr. Napier, a friend and agent of Santa Anna, has applied to our Government to redress the grievances which the General has sustained, and to claim his release by and satisfaction from the Mexican Government. Mr. Seward revives the whole case and shows that the apostle has neither the law nor justice on his side; that our Government is now and always has been on friendly relations with Justice, and has never sanctioned the pretensions nor manifested the least sympathy for Santa Anna. How the State Department will manage the Maximilian case we can only conjecture; it cannot but be affected by the treacherous tone assumed by Altamirano, a member of the Cabinet of Juarez, in discussing this subject, although it can take no official notice of it. But it is certain that Santa Anna's boldness will not be a source of embarrassment and further difficulty between the two governments. There will be no protocol or appeal for the life of Santa Anna, from any respectable source, but it is all the more likely to be spared because it is a matter of little or no consequence to anybody but his creditors, his parasites and his heirs, whether he lives or dies.

TRANSPLANTING FULL GROWN TREES.—Thirty beautiful elms, their tops reaching above the height of three stories, have been transplanted in front of the site of Congress Hall, at Saratoga, to take the place of the trees destroyed by fire. They were taken from the forest with a large ball of earth around each, and the men who transplanted them guaranteed that they would live. They are in full leaf, and the experiment appears to have been entirely successful. They must have been twenty or thirty years old, and their removal cost only thirty dollars for each tree. At this rate men can easily surround their dwellings with adornments such as art can not rival. The same thing has been successfully done in Scotland, and some of the splendid trees that are the chief ornaments of the magnificent Bois de Boulogne, at Paris, were transplanted full grown, thus anticipating the natural process of a generation.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—On Thursday morning ground was broken at Harsfurg for the monument to the soldiers who fall in Mexico. Governor Gary took out the first spadeful. It is to be erected in the Capitol grounds, between the land office and the arsenal, and will be severely fit in height, of white marble, surrounded by a statue of Victory, and with a large eagle at each of the four corners of the base. It will be finished early next spring. It is to be built according to a design of Hartman Arikie, and the contractor is John McFadden. It promises to be of unusual beauty, and is to be built under an appropriation made by the Legislature several years ago. It is to be erected to the memory of the 1,500 or 2,000 brave Pennsylvanians who fell or died of disease in Mexico.

Street Improvements.

For several weeks the Street Committee of the Common Council, consisting of Messrs. Goodwin, McCrum and Bowen, have been pressing forward street improvements with vigor. A new bridge has been erected on Brook street, and another is to be built, thirty-five feet wide, on Franklin street, over Church Run. Several cross walks and sidewalks have been constructed in different parts of the city, to the great convenience of residents. Walnut street, from Franklin to Perry, has been put in good wheeling condition. Brook street, near the Lyceum, is to be lowered, the excavation being used for leveling Franklin street at the upper end. Washington street also, which was in bad condition, owing to the turning over it from Church Run, now presents a smooth and uniform grade. Pine street is being turnpiked from Church Run to the Pendleton House, the grade being raised two feet in the lowest point, the summit of the grade being in front of Brewster and Watson's office. This grade will effectively drain the street in both directions, and the side-walks are to be raised and made twelve feet in width. The road-bed on Pine street to be gravelled and paved from the Pendleton House to Church Run. The Spring Creek road has been gravelled and guttered from Franklin street to within the woods on the hill. The whole expense of the street improvements this year will be estimated, not exceed one thousand dollars. Last year over twelve thousand dollars were expended on substantial street improvements, but the avenues leading to the city were left in an unfinished state, and repairs are constantly made, the more so this year because our streets have been torn up by the laying of gas and water pipes.

American Manufactures.—The American Watch Company of Waltham, Mass.

Our readers know that the best mechanism of the best manufacturers of this country is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. The genius of American inventors and mechanics produced the cotton-gin, the mechanical reaper and mower, the sewing machine, the best telegraphic instruments, and last, but not least, the wonderful machinery of the American Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., a mechanism that takes hold of the raw material—the brass and steel, and gold, and precious stones, and under competent direction turns out that daily wonder and necessity—a perfect time-keeper.

Beginning in 1850 in a very moderate way, but with the determination to make none but thoroughly good watches, the Company have continued to enlarge their works from year to year, as they were unable to supply the demand, until now they manufacture about one half of all the watches sold in the United States. Their factory covers over three acres of ground, and as an illustration of its extent, we may mention that it is supplied with over sixty miles of iron pipes. These watches have proved so reliable that several of the railroads of the country now furnish them as a part of their equipment; and while recommending other lines to adopt the same precaution against accidents, the editor of the Boston *Railway Times* remarks: "We have carried one of these watches for the past four years, and although it has had to submit to rough usage in camp life, horse-back riding, &c., we do not hesitate to say that it is the best time-keeper and less expensive to keep in order than any watch we ever carried." The Company's success has stimulated the manufacture and importation of many worthless imitations, so that buyers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine American watch made at Waltham.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—The Jamestown *Democrat* says a son of Mr. Francis Geer, that his first expedition, was then pre-figuring it. Santa Anna thought his time had come. He denounced Maximilian as a usurper, and tendered his sword to the Liberal party; but when they rejected his proffered leadership, he wheeled around and was ready to serve the Emperor in any capacity. Moving with no better reception in that quarter, he came to this country, infatuated with our Government and contended with the Fenians. His money, of course, attracted a swarm of parasites to his person, and the ambitious old fool has no doubt been fattened into the idea that with proper expenditures and manipulations he could set up his banner at Vera Cruz and march in triumph to the Capitol. But his first expedition is likely to prove his last. He sailed from New York in an American vessel, and arriving at Vera Cruz, which was still in the hands of the Imperialists, he undertook to forestall and prevent its surrender to the Liberal forces, which was then threatening it. Santa Anna pretended that he had the protection of the United States Government and of Maximilian, his assuming command, and that our Government would assist him with men and money. Commanding Regt., the Tacum, a vessel in the naval service of this country, as a final resort to prevent Santa Anna from mounting civil war in the name of the United States, compulsorily put him on board his vessel, the Virginia, and required him to leave Vera Cruz. Had Santa Anna possessed a bit of prudence, he would have immediately put to sea, and renounced his insane project, but the Virginian continued to hover on the coast, carrying on hostile and treacherous correspondence, until he was forcibly taken prisoner by the Liberales at the port of Sis. The report that he had suffered death is premature. Mr. Napier, a friend and agent of Santa Anna, has applied to our Government to redress the grievances which the General has sustained, and to claim his release by and satisfaction from the Mexican Government. Mr. Seward revives the whole case and shows that the apostle has neither the law nor justice on his side; that our Government is now and always has been on friendly relations with Justice, and has never sanctioned the pretensions nor manifested the least sympathy for Santa Anna. How the State Department will manage the Maximilian case we can only conjecture; it cannot but be affected by the treacherous tone assumed by Altamirano, a member of the Cabinet of Juarez, in discussing this subject, although it can take no official notice of it. But it is certain that Santa Anna's boldness will not be a source of embarrassment and further difficulty between the two governments. There will be no protocol or appeal for the life of Santa Anna, from any respectable source, but it is all the more likely to be spared because it is a matter of little or no consequence to anybody but his creditors, his parasites and his heirs, whether he lives or dies.

IRON TANKAGE.—We are indebted to an oil buyer who had occasion recently to visit all of the points hereinafter named, for the estimate presented of the iron tankage constructed in the oil region:

C. pints.	24,500
Titusville	17,500
Greene and Foster	22,000
Elkton	9,000
Boggs and McMurtry	65,000
Patterson Center	21,000
Hopewell	45,000
Oil City	43,000
Story Farm	8,000
Tar Farm	11,000
Oil City	11,500
Total	161,500

The total amount of oil in tank, on the 12th of June, when the above figures were made, amounted to 252,500 barrels, of which 100,000 were held at Oil City.

RAILROAD SCHEMES.—The Rochester *Union* says it is suspected that some big schemes are being concocted by certain railroad stockholders and New York operators in railway stocks. It is not unlikely that Com. Vanderbilt is at the bottom of at least one great project. That is the consolidation of a line of seven railroads between New York and Chicago. He controls the Illinois and Hudson River roads, and seeks the control of the Central. This he will probably obtain at the next election. If the other parties to the scheme of consolidation can see it to their interest, the P. & W., Erie, Cleveland & Erie, Cleveland & Toledo, and Michigan Southern Railroads will be put in with the Central and Hudson River, and make a huge corporation to compete with the Pennsylvania Central company, which really has a line from New York to Chicago.

The consolidation scheme if perfected will enable those in the ring to speculate largely by buying up the stocks after they know the basis upon which consolidation is to be effected. The advantage and disadvantage to the public resulting from such an arrangement, may be enumerated, and it is difficult to say how far one will go to counterbalance the other. These considerations will be discussed by the press as the scheme of consolidation begins to develop. Perhaps what is being disclosed of the scheme now left a feather, and if the project is not approved it may be abandoned without an effort.

HOW IT WORKS.—Not long since, the owners of the McNally well, No. 5, N. Y., & Allegany tract, Dennis Run, Tidmore, became dissatisfied with their daily product, 10 barrels per day, applied to A. H. Simpson, agent, to remedy the difficulty. He quietly lowered one of Col. Rosier's torpedoes down to the proper depth, and exploded the "infernal machine." Rosier, forty barrels of crude per day. The increased production will soon pay for that shot, and give a good balance on the ledger.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—On Thursday morning ground was broken at Harsfurg for the monument to the soldiers who fall in Mexico. Governor Gary took out the first spadeful. It is to be erected in the Capitol grounds, between the land office and the arsenal, and will be severely fit in height, of white marble, surrounded by a statue of Victory, and with a large eagle at each of the four corners of the base. It will be finished early next spring. It is to be built according to a design of Hartman Arikie, and the contractor is John McFadden. It promises to be of unusual beauty, and is to be built under an appropriation made by the Legislature several years ago. It is to be erected to the memory of the 1,500 or 2,000 brave Pennsylvanians who fell or died of disease in Mexico.

A New Book.

Prof. C. E. Stowe, for thirty years Biblical Professor at Andover Theological Seminary, has just put forth one of the most valuable and interesting books that has come under our notice for a long time. It treats of the origin and history of the Books of the Bible, the apocryphal as well as the canonical, showing conclusively what the Bible is, and what it is. The work is fully illustrated, not only with representations of the scenery and points of interest in the Holy Land, but fac-similes of the manuscripts in Hebrew and Greek, from which our translations are made. This alone makes a very attractive feature of the work. The whole book shows patient research, diligent and ripe experience, but is no more than what we might expect from the author, who stands acknowledged as one of the best informed Bible scholars of the age. We append a list of the subjects treated upon:

1. The common popular objections to the Bible at the present day. What the Bible is Not. What it Is, and how to Use It.

2. The evidences upon which we receive the Sacred Books, or description of the Ancient Manuscripts of the New Testament, with fac-similes.

3. Brief Biographies of One Hundred Ancient Witnesses to the New Testament, whose testimony is most important, much of it cited in this work.

4. The testimony for the *Historical Books*, and a full examination, separately, of the four Gospels.

5. The Apocryphal Gospels, and fragments of Gospels supposed to be lost.

6. Modern substitutes for the Gospel History, with an examination of the works of Strauss, Weiss, Oehler, Bruno Bauer, F. G. Bauer, Hahn, and Schenck, intended to meet the undermining process with regard to the authority of Scripture, as prevalent at the present day.

7. Acts of the Apostles, the Apocryphal Acts and the fourteen Epistles of Paul. The Catholic and the Apocryphal Epistles. Revelation of St. John, and the Apocryphal Revelations.

8. The Prophets and the Classical Oracles.

9. The Apocryphal Books of the Old Testiment, and the reason for their exclusion from the Canon.

10. The works of the Prophets, and the reason for their exclusion from the Canon.

11. The Psalms, and the reason for their exclusion from the Canon.

12. The Prophetic Books of the Old Testiment, and the reason for their exclusion from the Canon.

13. The Prophetic Books of the New Testiment, and the reason for their exclusion from the Canon.

14. The Epistles of Paul, and the reason for their exclusion from the Canon.

15. The Gospels, and the reason for their exclusion from the Canon.

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